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Explicit construction of semi-stable models of Lubin-Tate curves with low level

By

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Abstract

In this paper, we construct semi-stable models of Lubin-Tate curves with level one or two, and determine their reductions. We also give a description of an action of a subgroup of the product group of the Weil group and the multiplicative group of the central division algebra of invariant $1/2$ on the reductions.

Introduction

Let K be a non-archimedean local field with a finite residue field k of characteristic p . Let \mathcal{O}_K be the ring of integers of K and \mathfrak{p} the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_K . Let $v: K \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the valuation such that $v(\mathfrak{p} \setminus \mathfrak{p}^2) = 1$. We fix an algebraic closure of K , for which we write K^{ac} . Let K^{ur} denote the maximal unramified extension of K in K^{ac} . The completions of K^{ac} and K^{ur} are denoted by \mathbf{C} and \widehat{K}^{ur} respectively. Let n be a natural number. We put

$$K_1(\mathfrak{p}^n) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathcal{O}_K) \mid c \equiv 0, d \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}^n} \right\}.$$

Let $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ be the connected Lubin-Tate curve with level $K_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ over \widehat{K}^{ur} . Let W_K be the Weil group of K and D the central division algebra over K of invariant $1/2$. Let

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$\text{Art}_K: K^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} W_K^{\text{ab}}$ be the Artin reciprocity map normalized such that a uniformizer is sent to a lift of the geometric Frobenius. We write $v: W_K \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ for the composite

$$W_K \twoheadrightarrow W_K^{\text{ab}} \xrightarrow{\text{Art}_K^{-1}} K^\times \xrightarrow{v} \mathbb{Z}.$$

Let $\text{Nrd}_{D/K}: D^\times \rightarrow K^\times$ be the reduced norm map. We set

$$(W_K \times D^\times)^0 = \{(\sigma, d) \in W_K \times D^\times \mid v(\text{Nrd}_{D/K}(d)) + v(\sigma) = 0\}.$$

Then, $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ acts on $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n) \times_{\hat{K}^{\text{ur}}} \mathbf{C}$ and induces an action on the stable reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)}$.

In this paper, we determine semi-stable coverings of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ for $n = 1, 2$ and calculate the action of $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ on the reductions. A notion of semi-stable covering is due to Coleman in [CM]. It is known that we can construct a semi-stable model from a semi-stable covering (cf. [IT1, Theorem 3.5]).

There are a lot of researches on the stable models of modular curves. The calculation of the stable models in the modular curve setting is equivalent to that in the Lubin-Tate setting where $K = \mathbb{Q}_p$.

The stable reduction of the modular curve $X_0(p^2)$ is computed by Edixhoven in [Ed]. He finds an irreducible component, whose affine model is defined by $xy(x-y)^{p-1} = 1$. In the stable reduction of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$, we will find a component, whose affine model is defined by $x^q y - xy^q = 1$. As for the calculation of the stable reduction of the modular curve $X_1(p^n)$, it is given in [DR] if $n = 1$. In [CM], Coleman-McMurdy calculate the stable reduction of the modular curve $X_0(p^3)$ under the assumption $p \geq 13$. In [IT2], we compute the stable reduction of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^3)$ by a similar method as in [CM]. However, detailed studies of the stable reduction of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ for $n \leq 2$ are not written anywhere. Therefore we write down the stable coverings of them in this paper.

The method in this paper is a bit different from that in [IT2]. In [IT2], we use a cohomological argument to show that a constructed covering is semi-stable. On the other hand, we show it by direct calculations in this paper. A merit of direct calculations is that we can determine the widths of open annuli in a constructed semi-stable covering.

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Notation

We fix some notations. We fix a uniformizer ϖ of K . Let $q = |k|$. Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}}$ be the ring of integers of \mathbf{C} and k^{ac} the residue field of \mathbf{C} . For an element $a \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}}$, we write \bar{a} for the image of a by the reduction map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}} \twoheadrightarrow k^{\text{ac}}$. Let $v(\cdot)$ denote the normalized valuation of \mathbf{C} such that $v(\varpi) = 1$. For $a, b \in \mathbf{C}$ and a rational number $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$,

we write $a \equiv b \pmod{\alpha}$ if we have $v(a - b) \geq \alpha$, and $a \equiv b \pmod{\alpha+}$ if we have $v(a - b) > \alpha$. Let \mathcal{O}_D be the ring of integers of D and \mathfrak{p}_D the unique maximal left ideal of \mathcal{O}_D . For a smooth curve X over k^{ac} , we denote by X^c the smooth compactification of X , and the genus of X means the genus of X^c . For an affinoid \mathbf{X} , we write $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ for its canonical reduction. The category of sets is denoted by **Set**.

§ 1. Preliminaries

§ 1.1. The universal deformation

Let Σ denote the formal \mathcal{O}_K -module of dimension 1 and height 2 over k^{ac} , which is unique up to isomorphism. Let n be a non-negative integer. We define $K_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ as in the introduction. In the following, we define the connected Lubin-Tate space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ with level $K_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$.

Let \mathcal{C} be the category of Noetherian complete local $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}$ -algebras with residue field k^{ac} . For $A \in \mathcal{C}$, a formal \mathcal{O}_K -module $\mathcal{F} = \text{Spf } A[[X]]$ over A and an A -valued point P of \mathcal{F} , the corresponding element of the maximal ideal of A is denoted by $x(P)$. We consider the functor

$$\mathcal{A}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n): \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}; A \mapsto [(\mathcal{F}, \iota, P)],$$

where \mathcal{F} is a formal \mathcal{O}_K -module over A with an isomorphism $\iota: \Sigma \simeq \mathcal{F} \otimes_A k^{\text{ac}}$ and P is a ϖ^n -torsion point of \mathcal{F} such that

$$\prod_{a \in \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}^n} (X - x([a]_{\mathcal{F}}(P))) \mid [\varpi^n]_{\mathcal{F}}(X)$$

in $A[[X]]$. This functor is represented by a regular local ring $\mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ by [Dr, Lemma in p.572]. We write $\mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ for $\text{Spf } \mathcal{R}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$. Its generic fiber is denoted by $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$, which we call the connected Lubin-Tate space with level $K_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$. The space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ is a rigid analytic curve over \widehat{K}^{ur} . We can define the Lubin-Tate space $\text{LT}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ of height 2 with level n by changing \mathcal{C} to the category of $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}$ -algebras where ϖ is nilpotent, and ι to a quasi-isogeny $\Sigma \otimes_{k^{\text{ac}}} A/\mathfrak{p}A \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{p}A$. We consider $\text{LT}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ as a rigid analytic curve over \widehat{K}^{ur} .

The ring $\mathcal{R}_1(1)$ is isomorphic to the ring of formal power series $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}[[u]]$. We simply write $\mathcal{B}(1)$ for $\text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}[[u]]$. Let $B(1)$ denote an open unit ball such that $B(1)(\mathbf{C}) = \{u \in \mathbf{C} \mid v(u) > 0\}$. The generic fiber of $\mathcal{B}(1)$ is equal to $B(1)$. Then, the space $\mathbf{X}_1(1)$ is identified with $B(1)$. Let $\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}$ denote the universal formal \mathcal{O}_K -module over $\mathfrak{X}_1(1)$.

In this subsection, we choose a parametrization of $\mathfrak{X}_1(1) \simeq \mathcal{B}(1)$ such that the universal formal \mathcal{O}_K -module has a simple form. Let \mathcal{F} be a formal \mathcal{O}_K -module of dimension 1 over a flat \mathcal{O}_K -algebra R . For an invariant differential $\omega \neq 0$ on \mathcal{F} , a logarithm of \mathcal{F} means a unique isomorphism $F: \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{G}_a$ over $R \otimes K$ with $dF = \omega$.

(cf. [GH, 3]). In the sequel, we always take an invariant differential ω on \mathcal{F} so that a logarithm F has the following form;

$$F(X) = X + \sum_{i \geq 1} f_i X^{q^i} \text{ with } f_i \in R \otimes K.$$

Let $F(X) = \sum_{i \geq 0} f_i X^{q^i} \in K[[u, X]]$ be the universal logarithm over $\mathcal{O}_K[[u]]$. By [GH, (5.5), (12.3), Proposition 12.10], the coefficients $\{f_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ satisfy $f_0 = 1$ and $\varpi f_i = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq i-1} f_j v_{i-j}^{q^j}$ for $i \geq 1$, where $v_1 = u$, $v_2 = 1$ and $v_i = 0$ for $i \geq 3$. Hence, we have the following;

$$(1.1) \quad f_0 = 1, \quad f_1 = \frac{u}{\varpi}, \quad f_2 = \frac{1}{\varpi} \left(1 + \frac{u^{q+1}}{\varpi} \right), \quad f_3 = \frac{1}{\varpi^2} \left(u + u^{q^2} + \frac{u^{q^2+q+1}}{\varpi} \right), \dots$$

By [GH, Proposition 5.7] or [Ha, 21.5], if we set

$$(1.2) \quad \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}(X, Y) = F^{-1}(F(X) + F(Y)), \quad [a]_{\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}(X) = F^{-1}(aF(X))$$

for $a \in \mathcal{O}_K$, it is known that these power series have coefficients in $\mathcal{O}_K[[u]]$ and define the universal formal \mathcal{O}_K -module $\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}$ over $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}[[u]]$ of dimension 1 and height 2 with logarithm $F(X)$. We have the following approximation formula for $[\varpi]_{\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}(X)$.

Lemma 1.1. *Let the notation be as above. Then, we have*

$$[\varpi]_{\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}(X) \equiv \varpi X + uX^q + X^{q^2} \pmod{(u\varpi X^q, uX^{q^2}, \varpi X^{q^2}, X^{q^2+1})}.$$

Proof. This follows from a direct computation using the relation $F([\varpi]_{\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}(X)) = \varpi F(X)$ and (1.1). \square

In the sequel, $\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}$ means the universal formal \mathcal{O}_K -module with the identification $\mathfrak{X}_1(1) \simeq \mathcal{B}(1)$ given by (1.2), and we simply write $[a]_{\mathfrak{u}}$ for $[a]_{\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}$. The reduction of (1.2) gives a simple model of Σ such that

$$(1.3) \quad X +_{\Sigma} Y = X + Y, \quad [\zeta]_{\Sigma}(X) = \bar{\zeta}X \text{ for } \zeta \in \mu_{q-1}(\mathcal{O}_K), \quad [\varpi]_{\Sigma}(X) = X^{q^2}.$$

We put

$$\mathfrak{A}_n = \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}[[u, X_n]] / ([\varpi^n]_{\mathfrak{u}}(X_n) / [\varpi^{n-1}]_{\mathfrak{u}}(X_n)).$$

Then there is a natural identification

$$(1.4) \quad \mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n) \simeq \text{Spf } \mathfrak{A}_n$$

that is compatible with the identification $\mathfrak{X}_1(1) \simeq \mathcal{B}(1)$. Note that, under (1.4), we have $x(P^{\text{univ}}) = X_n$ for the level structure P^{univ} of the universal family over $\mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$. The

Lubin-Tate space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ is identified with the generic fiber of the right hand side of (1.4). We write $\mathfrak{X}(1)$ for $\mathfrak{X}_1(1)$.

§ 1.2. Group action on Lubin-Tate curve

In this subsection, we recall a left action of $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ on the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_\mathbb{C}$.

First we recall an action of \mathcal{O}_D^\times on $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$. Let K_2 be the unramified quadratic extension of K . Let k_2 be the residue field of K_2 , and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_2/K)$ be the non-trivial element. The ring of integers \mathcal{O}_D in D has the following description; $\mathcal{O}_D = \mathcal{O}_{K_2} \oplus \varphi \mathcal{O}_{K_2}$ with $\varphi^2 = \varpi$ and $a\varphi = \varphi a^\sigma$ for $a \in \mathcal{O}_{K_2}$. The maximal ideal \mathfrak{p}_D is generated by φ . We define an action of \mathcal{O}_D on Σ by $\zeta(X) = \bar{\zeta}X$ for $\zeta \in \mu_{q^2-1}(\mathcal{O}_{K_2})$ and $\varphi(X) = X^q$. Then this gives an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_D \simeq \text{End}(\Sigma)$ by [GH, Proposition 13.10]. Note that the action of the subring $\mathcal{O}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_D$ on Σ coincides with the \mathcal{O}_K -multiplication (1.3) on Σ .

Let $d = d_1 + \varphi d_2 \in \mathcal{O}_D^\times$, where $d_1 \in \mathcal{O}_{K_2}^\times$ and $d_2 \in \mathcal{O}_{K_2}$. By the definition of the action of \mathcal{O}_D on Σ , we have

$$(1.5) \quad d(X) \equiv \bar{d}_1 X + (\bar{d}_2 X)^q \pmod{X^{q^2}}.$$

We take a lifting $\tilde{d}(X) \in \mathcal{O}_{K_2}[[X]]$ of $d(X) \in k_2[[X]]$. Let $\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}$ be the formal \mathcal{O}_K -module defined by

$$\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}(X, Y) = \tilde{d}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}(\tilde{d}^{-1}(X), \tilde{d}^{-1}(Y))), \quad [a]_{\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}}(X) = \tilde{d}([a]_{\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}(\tilde{d}^{-1}(X)))$$

for $a \in \mathcal{O}_K$. Then, we have an isomorphism

$$\tilde{d}: \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}; (u, X) \mapsto (u, \tilde{d}(X)).$$

By [GH, Proposition 14.7], the formal \mathcal{O}_K -module $\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}$ with

$$\Sigma \xrightarrow{d^{-1}} \Sigma \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}} \otimes k^{\text{ac}} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d} \otimes k^{\text{ac}}} \mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}} \otimes k^{\text{ac}}$$

gives an isomorphism

$$(1.6) \quad d: \mathfrak{X}(1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(1),$$

which is independent of a choice of a lifting \tilde{d} , such that there is the unique isomorphism

$$j: d^* \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}; (u, X) \mapsto (u, j(X))$$

satisfying $j(X) \equiv X \pmod{(\varpi, u)}$, where $d^* \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}$ denotes the pull-back of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}$ over $\mathfrak{X}(1)$ by the map (1.6). Hence, we have

$$(1.7) \quad [\varpi]_{d^* \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}}(j^{-1}(X)) = j^{-1}([\varpi]_{\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{d}}}(X)).$$

On the other hand, we have an isomorphism

$$d^* \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}^{\text{univ}}; (u, X') \mapsto (d(u), X').$$

Furthermore, under the identification (1.4), we consider an isomorphism

$$(1.8) \quad \psi_d: \mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n); (u, X_n) \mapsto (d(u), j^{-1}(\tilde{d}(X_n))),$$

which depends only on d as in [GH, Proposition 14.7]. We put $d^*(X) = j^{-1}(\tilde{d}(X))$. We define a left action of d on $\mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ by $[(\mathcal{F}, \iota, P)] \mapsto [(d(\mathcal{F}), \iota \circ d^{-1}, P)]$. Then this action coincides with ψ_d by the definition.

By (1.5), we have

$$(1.9) \quad \tilde{d}^{-1}(X) \equiv d_1^{-1}X - d_1^{-(q+1)}d_2^qX^q \pmod{(\varpi, X^{q^2})}$$

in $\mathcal{O}_{K_2}[[X]]$.

Next, we recall a left action of $W'_K = \{(\sigma, \varphi^{-r_\sigma}) \in W_K \times D^\times\}$ on the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_{\mathbf{C}}$. The formal scheme \mathfrak{X}_n is the base change to $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{K}^{\text{ur}}}$ of the formal scheme

$$\mathfrak{X}'_n = \mathcal{O}_K[[u, X_n]] / ([\varpi^n]_{\mathbf{u}}(X_n) / [\varpi^{n-1}]_{\mathbf{u}}(X_n)).$$

Therefore an element of $\sigma \in W_K$ induces $(\sigma^{-1})^* : \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_{\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_{\mathbf{C}}$. We define an action of $(\sigma, \varphi^{-r_\sigma}) \in W'_K$ by $(\sigma^{-1})^*$.

Remark 1.2. Usually, we define an action of $\sigma \in W_K$ on $\text{LT}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_{\mathbf{C}}$ as the composite of $(\sigma^{-1})^*$ and φ^{r_σ} . Hence, the above definition is compatible with the usual one.

In the sequel, we simply write $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ for $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)_{\mathbf{C}}$, and sometimes consider the action of W'_K as the action of W_K by the identification $W_K \cong W'_K; \sigma \mapsto (\sigma, \varphi^{-r_\sigma})$.

§ 2. Semi-stable covering of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$

In this section, we construct a semi-stable covering of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$. In the subsection 2.1, we prove that $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ is an open annulus and, as a result, construct its semi-stable covering. In the subsection 2.2, we calculate the action of $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ on the semi-stable reduction of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$.

§ 2.1. Analysis of the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$

In this subsection, we prove that the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ is isomorphic to an open annulus of width $1/(q-1)$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let L be a complete subfield of \mathbf{C} with a discrete valuation. Let \mathbf{W} be a smooth rigid analytic space over L of dimension 1 and A an open annulus over L . Let $f: \mathbf{W} \rightarrow A$ be an L -morphism. Suppose that there is an admissible affinoid covering $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of A such that $f^{-1}(U_i)$ is an affinoid for any $i \in I$. For any circle C in A , let L_C be a finite extension of L over which C reduces to \mathbb{G}_m . Suppose that, for any circle C in A , the inverse image $f^{-1}(C)$ is an affinoid and reduces to \mathbb{G}_m over the field L_C , and furthermore f induces an isomorphism $\overline{f^{-1}(C)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{C}$. Then, f is an isomorphism.*

Proof. In this proof, we regard rigid analytic spaces as adic spaces. We note that the quasi-compact admissible open subsets of a quasi-separated rigid space over a complete non-archimedean field correspond to the quasi-compact open subsets of the corresponding adic space (cf. [Hu, p. 43]).

Let C be any circle in A . Let A_C and $A_{f^{-1}(C)}$ be the affinoid algebras corresponding to C and $f^{-1}(C)$. We write A_C° and $A_{f^{-1}(C)}^\circ$ for the subalgebras consisting of the power bounded elements of A_C and $A_{f^{-1}(C)}$. Let \mathfrak{p}_C be the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_{L_C} . By the assumption that $\overline{f^{-1}(C)} \rightarrow \overline{C}$ is an isomorphism, we can see that $A_C^\circ \rightarrow A_{f^{-1}(C)}^\circ$ is an isomorphism, because A_C° and $A_{f^{-1}(C)}^\circ$ are \mathfrak{p}_C -adic complete separated and torsion free over \mathcal{O}_{L_C} . Therefore, $f^{-1}(C) \rightarrow C$ is an isomorphism. Hence, we see that f becomes an isomorphism over an open neighborhood of any classical point of A . The morphism f is étale by [Hu, Proposition 1.7.11].

We take $i \in I$ and $x \in U_i$ arbitrarily. By [Hu, Lemma 2.2.8], there is a connected affinoid neighborhood U of x in U_i such that $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ factors through $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow Z \rightarrow U$ where the first morphism is an open immersion and the second morphism is finite étale. Then it suffices to show that $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is an isomorphism. We take a finite étale connected covering V of U such that $Z \times_U V$ decomposes into a finite disjoint union $\coprod_{j \in J} V_j$ where V_j is a copy of V for any $j \in J$. We note that $f^{-1}(U) \times_U V \rightarrow V$ becomes an isomorphism over an open neighborhood of any classical point of V . In particular, it induces a bijection between the classical points. Since the image of $f^{-1}(U) \times_U V \rightarrow V$ is a quasi-compact open subset of V and contains all classical points of V , the morphism $f^{-1}(U) \times_U V \rightarrow V$ is surjective.

We show that the image of the open immersion $f^{-1}(U) \times_U V \rightarrow Z \times_U V \cong \coprod_{j \in J} V_j$ is contained in V_j for some $j \in J$. Otherwise, $\{(f^{-1}(U) \times_U V) \cap V_j\}_{j \in J}$ gives a non-trivial quasi-compact open covering of V . For any different $j, j' \in J$, the intersection of $(f^{-1}(U) \times_U V) \cap V_j$ and $(f^{-1}(U) \times_U V) \cap V_{j'}$ is empty, because it is a quasi-compact open subset of V that contains no classical point. This contradicts the connectedness of V .

Hence, $f^{-1}(U) \times_U V \rightarrow V$ is an isomorphism, because it is a surjective open immersion. By faithfully flat descent, we see that $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is an isomorphism. \square

Let (u, X_1) be the parameter on $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ under the identification (1.4). For rational

numbers $0 \leq a < b$, let $A(p^{-b}, p^{-a})$ denote an open annulus such that $A(p^{-b}, p^{-a})(\mathbf{C}) = \{x \in \mathbf{C} \mid a < v(x) < b\}$. The width of an open annulus $A(p^{-b}, p^{-a})$ means $b - a$. For a rational number $r \geq 0$, let $C[p^{-r}]$ be a circle such that $C[p^{-r}](\mathbf{C}) = \{x \in \mathbf{C} \mid v(x) = r\}$. A closed annulus in $A(p^{-b}, p^{-a})$ means an affinoid defined by $a' \leq v(x) \leq b'$ for the parameter x of $A(p^{-b}, p^{-a})$ and $a < a' < b' < b$.

Lemma 2.2. *We have the following:*

1. If $v(X_1) < 1/(q^2 - 1)$, we have $v(X_1) = v(u)/(q(q - 1))$ and $v(u) < q/(q + 1)$.
2. If $v(X_1) = 1/(q^2 - 1)$, we have $v(u) \geq q/(q + 1)$.
3. If $v(X_1) > 1/(q^2 - 1)$, we have $v(X_1) = (1 - v(u))/(q - 1)$ and $v(u) < q/(q + 1)$.
4. We have $v(X_1) < 1/(q - 1)$.
5. We define $f: \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow A(p^{-\frac{1}{q-1}}, 1)$ by $(u, X_1) \mapsto X_1$. Then, f is an isomorphism.

Proof. We prove 1. By $v(X_1) < 1/(q^2 - 1)$, we have $v(u) = v(X_1^{q(q-1)})$ by Lemma 1.1 and hence $v(u) < q/(q + 1)$. Therefore, the assertion 1 follows. The assertions 2 and 3 also follow immediately from Lemma 1.1. The assertion 4 follows from 3.

We prove 5. First we note that the inverse image under f of any closed affinoid is affinoid by the assertions 1, 2 and 3. We choose a rational number $0 < r < 1/(q - 1)$. Set $C = C[p^{-r}]$. Now, we compute the reduction of the inverse image $f^{-1}C$ and the induced map $\bar{f}: \overline{f^{-1}C} \rightarrow \overline{C}$ by f . Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}}$ be an element such that $v(\alpha) = r$. We define β by

$$\beta = \begin{cases} \alpha^{q(q-1)} & \text{if } 0 < r \leq 1/(q^2 - 1), \\ \varpi/\alpha^{q-1} & \text{if } 1/(q^2 - 1) < r < 1/(q - 1). \end{cases}$$

On $f^{-1}C$, we set $u = \beta u_0$ and $X_1 = \alpha x_1$. Then, by Lemma 1.1, on $f^{-1}C$, the function u_0 is written as follows;

$$(2.1) \quad u_0 \equiv \begin{cases} -x_1^{q(q-1)} & (\text{mod } 0+) & \text{if } 0 < r < 1/(q^2 - 1), \\ -x_1^{q(q-1)} - cx_1^{-(q-1)} & (\text{mod } 0+) & \text{if } r = 1/(q^2 - 1), \\ -x_1^{-(q-1)} & (\text{mod } 0+) & \text{if } 1/(q^2 - 1) < r < 1/(q - 1), \end{cases}$$

with some unit $c \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}}$. Hence, the reduction of $f^{-1}C$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{G}_m = \text{Spec } k^{\text{ac}}[x_1^{\pm 1}]$ by (2.1). We also have $\bar{f}: \overline{f^{-1}C} \simeq \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \overline{C} \simeq \mathbb{G}_m = \text{Spec } k^{\text{ac}}[x_1^{\pm 1}]; x_1 \mapsto x_1$. Therefore, f is an isomorphism by Lemma 2.1. \square

Let \mathbf{X} be the affinoid in $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ defined by $v(X_1) = 1/(q^2 - 1)$. By the proof of Lemma 2.2, the reduction of \mathbf{X} is isomorphic to \mathbb{G}_m . Then, the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ is a basic wide open space with the underlying affinoid \mathbf{X} by Lemma 2.2. The covering $\mathcal{C}_1(\mathfrak{p}) = \{(\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}), \mathbf{X})\}$ is a semi-stable covering. A semi-stable covering determines a semi-stable model by [IT1, Theorem 3.5]. The reduction of the semi-stable model of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ determined by $\mathcal{C}_1(\mathfrak{p})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 .

§ 2.2. Group action on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$

In this subsection, we give a description of the action of $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$.

Let κ be an element such that $\kappa^{q^2-1} = \varpi$. On \mathbf{X} , we change a variable by $X_1 = \kappa x_1$ with $v(x_1) = 0$. Then, we identify the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ with $\mathbb{G}_m = \text{Spec } k^{\text{ac}}[x_1^{\pm 1}]$.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $d \in \mathcal{O}_D^\times$. We write \bar{d} for the image of d by the canonical surjection $\mathcal{O}_D^\times \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_D/\mathfrak{p}_D)^\times \simeq k_2^\times$. Then, the element d acts on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ as follows;*

$$\overline{\mathbf{X}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{X}}; x_1 \mapsto \bar{d}x_1.$$

Proof. By (1.9) and $j(X) \equiv X \pmod{(\varpi, u)}$, we obtain $d^*x_1 \equiv \bar{d}x_1 \pmod{0+}$. Hence, the required assertion follows. \square

Remark 2.4. Let $\lambda \in (\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}^n)^\times$. Let λ act on $\mathfrak{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ by $[\lambda]: [(\mathcal{F}, \iota, P)] \mapsto [(\mathcal{F}, \iota, [\lambda]_{\mathcal{F}}(P))]$, which is called the diamond operator. This action of $[\lambda]$ corresponds to the action of $\lambda \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times \subset \mathcal{O}_D^\times$ given in the subsection 1.2. Hence, for $\lambda \in (\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p})^\times$, the action of $[\lambda]$ on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ is computed by Proposition 2.3.

In the following, we briefly recall an action of the Weil group W_K on the reduction of an affinoid over \mathbf{C} , and compute the action of W_K on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$.

Let \mathbf{Z} be a reduced affinoid over \mathbf{C} with an action of W_K . For $P \in \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{C})$, the image of P under the natural reduction map $\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Z}}(k^{\text{ac}})$ is denoted by \overline{P} . The action of W_K on $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ is a homomorphism $w_{\mathbf{Z}}: W_K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\overline{\mathbf{Z}})$ characterized by $\overline{\sigma(P)} = w_{\mathbf{Z}}(\sigma)(\overline{P})$ for $\sigma \in W_K$. For $\sigma \in W_K$, we simply write r_σ for $v(\sigma) \in \mathbb{Z}$ defined in the introduction.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $\sigma \in W_K$. Let κ be an element such that $\kappa^{q^2-1} = \varpi$. We write $\sigma(\kappa) = \zeta_\sigma \kappa$ with $\zeta_\sigma \in \mu_{q^2-1}(\mathbf{C})$. Then, we have*

$$w_{\mathbf{X}}(\sigma): \overline{\mathbf{X}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{X}}; x_1 \mapsto \bar{\zeta}_\sigma x_1^{q^{-r_\sigma}}.$$

Proof. Let $P \in \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{C})$. By $X_1 = \kappa x_1$, we have $\kappa x_1(\sigma(P)) = X_1(\sigma(P)) = \sigma(X_1(P)) = \sigma(\kappa)\sigma(x_1(P))$. Hence, we acquire $x_1(\sigma(P)) = \zeta_\sigma \sigma(x_1(P))$. Since we have $\sigma(x_1(P)) \equiv x_1(P)^{q^{-r_\sigma}} \pmod{0+}$, we obtain $x_1(\sigma(P)) \equiv \zeta_\sigma x_1(P)^{q^{-r_\sigma}} \pmod{0+}$. Hence, the assertion follows. \square

Let \mathbb{Z} act on k_2^\times by $n: \zeta \mapsto \zeta^{q^n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. This action factors through the canonical surjection $\mathbb{Z} \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. We consider the semidirect product $k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ with respect to this action and the homomorphism

$$\Theta: (W_K \times D^\times)^0 \twoheadrightarrow k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}; (\sigma, d\varphi^{-r_\sigma}) \mapsto (\bar{\zeta}_\sigma \bar{d}, r_\sigma).$$

Corollary 2.6. *Let the notation be as above. Furthermore, let $k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ act on $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ by $(\zeta, r): \overline{\mathbf{X}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{X}}; x_1 \mapsto \zeta x_1^{q^{-r}}$ for $(\zeta, r) \in k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$. Then, the group $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ acts on $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ through Θ .*

Proof. The required assertion follows from Lemma 2.3 and Lemma 2.5. \square

§ 3. Stable covering of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$

In this section, we calculate the stable reduction of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$. In the subsection 3.1, we define an affinoid subspace $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1} \subset \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ and compute its reduction. The reduction of $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ is defined by

$$x^q y - x y^q = 1$$

with genus $q(q-1)/2$. In the subsection 3.2, the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ is proved to be a basic wide open space with the underlying affinoid $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$. Namely, the complement $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2) \setminus \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ is a disjoint union of open annuli. We also determine the width of each open annulus. In the subsection 3.3, we compute the action of $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ on $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$.

§ 3.1. The reduction of the affinoid $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$

In this subsection, we define the subspace $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ in the Lubin-Tate curve $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ and compute its reduction in Proposition 3.2.

Let (u, X_2) be the parameters on $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ under the identification (1.4).

Definition 3.1. We define an affinoid subspace $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1} \subset \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ by the following conditions;

$$v(u) = \frac{1}{q+1}, \quad v(X_1) = \frac{q}{q^2-1}, \quad v(X_2) = \frac{1}{q(q^2-1)}.$$

In the following, we compute the reduction of the space $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ defined above. We choose an element γ such that $\gamma^{q(q^2-1)} = \varpi$. On $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$, we change variables by $u = \gamma^{q(q-1)} u_0$, $X_1 = \gamma^{q^2} x_1^{-1}$, $X_2 = \gamma x_2$ with $v(u_0) = v(x_1) = v(x_2) = 0$. By $[\varpi]_u(X_1) = 0$, $[\varpi]_u(X_2) = X_1$, and Lemma 1.1, we acquire congruences

$$(3.1) \quad u_0 \equiv -x_1^{q-1} \pmod{0+},$$

$$(3.2) \quad x_1^{-1} \equiv x_2^{q^2} + u_0 x_2^q \pmod{0+}.$$

By substituting (3.1) to the right hand side of (3.2), we have

$$(3.3) \quad 1 \equiv x_1 x_2^{q^2} - (x_1 x_2)^q \pmod{0+}.$$

Finally, changing a variable by

$$(3.4) \quad t = \frac{1 + x_1 x_2}{x_2^q},$$

we acquire $x_1 \equiv t^q \pmod{0+}$ by (3.3). Hence, by (3.4), the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$ is defined by

$$x_2^q t - x_2 t^q = 1.$$

Hence, we have proved the following proposition.

Proposition 3.2. *Let the notation be as above. Then, the reduction of the affinoid space $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ is defined by $x_2^q t - x_2 t^q = 1$.*

§ 3.2. Analysis of the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$

In this subsection, we analyze the wide open space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$. As a result, we will prove that the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ is a basic wide open space with the underlying affinoid $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$. In other words, the complement $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2) \setminus \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ is a disjoint union of open annuli.

Let (u, X_2) be the parameter on $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ as before. By comparing the valuations of the main terms X_1 , $X_2^{q^2}$, uX_2^q and ϖX_2 of the equation $X_1 = [\varpi]_u(X_2)$, we define several subspaces in $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ below.

Definition 3.3. Let the notation be as above.

1. Let \mathbf{W}_0 denote a subspace of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ defined by $v(X_1) = v(uX_2^q) < v(X_2^{q^2})$.
2. Let \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} denote a subspace of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ defined by $v(X_2^{q^2}) = v(uX_2^q) < v(X_1)$.
3. Let \mathbf{W}_∞ denote a subspace of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2) \setminus \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ defined by $v(X_1) = v(X_2^{q^2})$.

We have $v(X_1) > v(u)$ on $\mathbf{W}_0 \cup \mathbf{W}_{k^\times}$. Hence, by considering $[\varpi]_u(X_1) = 0$, we have $v(\varpi X_1) = v(uX_1^q) < v(X_1^{q^2})$ on the union.

Lemma 3.4. *Let the notation be as above. Then, we have $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2) = \mathbf{W}_0 \cup \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} \cup \mathbf{W}_\infty \cup \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$.*

Proof. Let $(u, X_2) \in \mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2) \setminus \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$. We consider $X_1 = [\varpi]_u(X_2)$. Since we have $v(X_1) < 1/(q-1)$ by Lemma 2.2.4, we acquire $(u, X_2) \in \mathbf{W}_0 \cup \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} \cup \mathbf{W}_\infty$. Hence, the required assertion follows. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Let the notation be as above.*

1. We have $v(u) < 1/(q+1)$ on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} .
2. We have $v(X_2) < 1/(q(q^2-1))$ on \mathbf{W}_∞ .
3. If $v(X_2) < 1/q^2(q^2-1)$, we have $v(X_2) = v(u)/(q^3(q-1))$ and $v(u) < q/(q+1)$ on \mathbf{W}_∞ .
4. If $v(X_2) = 1/q^2(q^2-1)$, we have $v(u) \geq q/(q+1)$ on \mathbf{W}_∞ .
5. If $v(X_2) > 1/q^2(q^2-1)$, we have $v(X_2) = (1-v(u))/q^2(q-1)$ and $v(u) < q/(q+1)$ on \mathbf{W}_∞ .

Proof. We prove 1. As mentioned before, we have $v(X_1) = \frac{1-v(u)}{q-1}$ on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} . By the definition of \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} , we have $v(X_2) = v(u)/(q(q-1))$ on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} . By $v(X_2^{q^2}) < v(X_1)$, we obtain $v(u) < 1/(q+1)$ on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} .

We prove 2 by contradiction. Assume that there exists a point $P \in \mathbf{W}_\infty$ such that $v(X_2(P)) \geq 1/(q(q^2-1))$. By $v(X_1(P)) = v(X_2(P)^{q^2})$, we acquire $v(X_1(P)) \geq q/(q^2-1)$. In particular, we have $v(\varpi X_1(P)) < v(X_1(P)^{q^2})$. Hence, by considering $[\varpi]_u(X_1) = 0$, we acquire $v(\varpi X_1(P)) = v(u(P)X_1(P)^q)$ and hence $v(X_1(P)) = (1 - v(u(P)))/(q-1)$. By $v(X_1(P)) \geq q/(q^2-1)$, we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad v(u(P)) \leq 1/(q+1)$$

and $v(X_2(P)) = (1 - v(u(P)))/(q^2(q-1))$. In particular, we have $v(u(P)X_2(P)^q) < v(\varpi X_2(P))$. Hence, we acquire $v(X_2(P)^{q^2}) \leq v(u(P)X_2(P)^q)$ by considering $[\varpi]_u(X_2) = X_1$. Therefore, we have $v(X_2(P)) = (1 - v(u(P)))/(q^2(q-1)) \leq v(u(P))/(q(q-1))$. This implies that $v(u(P)) \geq 1/(q+1)$. By (3.5), we acquire $v(u(P)) = 1/(q+1)$ and hence $v(X_1(P)) = q/(q^2-1)$ and $v(X_2(P)) = 1/(q(q^2-1))$. This means that $P \in \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$. Since we have $\mathbf{W}_\infty \cap \mathbf{Y}_{1,1} = \emptyset$, this is contradiction.

Since $v(X_1) = v(X_2^{q^2})$ on \mathbf{W}_∞ , the assertions 3, 4 and 5 follow from 1, 2 and 3 of Lemma 2.2. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let the notation be as above. Then, the space \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} has $q-1$ connected components $\{\mathbf{W}_\zeta\}_{\zeta \in k^\times}$. Furthermore, the spaces $\{\mathbf{W}_a\}_{a \in k \cup \{\infty\}}$ are open annuli with width $1/(q(q^2-1))$.*

Proof. We choose a q^2 -th root of ϖ , for which we write ϖ^{1/q^2} . We prove the required assertion for \mathbf{W}_0 . On \mathbf{W}_0 , we have

$$(3.6) \quad v(X_1) = \frac{1-v(u)}{q-1}, \quad v(X_2) = \frac{1-qv(u)}{q(q-1)}, \quad v(u) < 1/(q+1).$$

We consider $X_1^{-q} \times [\varpi]_u(X_1) = 0$. By Lemma 1.1 and $v(X_1^{q(q-1)}), v(u\varpi) > v(X_2^{q(q-1)})$, we obtain

$$(3.7) \quad u \equiv -\varpi/X_1^{q-1} \pmod{v(X_2^{q(q-1)})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . By $X_1^{q-1} \times ([\varpi]_u(X_2) - X_1) = 0$, Lemma 1.1 and $v(u\varpi X_2^q) > v(X_2^{q^2})$, we have

$$(3.8) \quad X_1^q - uX_1^{q-1}X_2^q \equiv X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2} + \varpi X_1^{q-1}X_2 \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . We set $t = X_1 + \varpi^{1/q}X_2$. By substituting (3.7) to the left hand side of (3.8), we acquire

$$(3.9) \quad t^q \equiv X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2} + \varpi X_1^{q-1}X_2 \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . Hence, we have

$$(3.10) \quad v(t) \geq b = \min\{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2}), v(\varpi X_1^{q-1}X_2)\}/q.$$

Note that, by (3.6), we have

$$v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2}) = \frac{2q-1-(q^2+q-1)v(u)}{q-1}, \quad v(\varpi X_1^{q-1}X_2) = \frac{2q^2-2q+1-q^2v(u)}{q(q-1)}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . Hence, by the definition of b in (3.10), we have

$$v(\varpi^{(2q-3)/q}X_2^{q-2}) + 2b = \min\left\{\frac{2q^2-1}{q(q-1)} - \frac{3q^2-2}{q(q-1)}v(u), \frac{2q^3-3q+2}{q^2(q-1)} - \frac{q}{q-1}v(u)\right\}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . We can directly check that the right hand side is greater than $v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})$ on \mathbf{W}_0 . Therefore, by (3.10), we obtain $v(\varpi^{(2q-3)/q}X_2^{q-2}t^2) > v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})$. Therefore, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi X_1^{q-1}X_2 &= \varpi(-\varpi^{1/q}X_2 + t)^{q-1}X_2 \equiv \varpi\left(\varpi^{(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1} - (q-1)\varpi^{(q-2)/q}X_2^{q-2}t\right)X_2 \\ &\equiv \varpi^{(2q-1)/q}X_2^q + \varpi^{2(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1}t \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+} \end{aligned}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . Substituting this to the right hand side of (3.9), we acquire

$$(3.11) \quad t^q \equiv X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2} + \varpi^{(2q-1)/q}X_2^q + \varpi^{2(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1}t \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . We choose an element $\beta \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}}$ such that $\beta^q = \varpi^{(2q-1)/q} + \varpi^{2(q-1)/q}\beta$. Note that we have $v(\beta) = \frac{2q-1}{q^2}$ and $v(\varpi X_1^{q-1}X_2) = qv(\beta X_2)$ on \mathbf{W}_0 . Hence, we have $v(\beta X_2) \geq b$ on \mathbf{W}_0 . We put $t_1 = t - \beta X_2$. By (3.10), we obtain $v(t_1) \geq b$ on \mathbf{W}_0 . By $v(p) + qb \geq 1 + qb \geq v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})$ on \mathbf{W}_0 , we acquire

$$t^q \equiv t_1^q + (\beta X_2)^q \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . Substituting this and $t = t_1 + \beta X_2$ to (3.11) and using the equality $\beta^q = \varpi^{(2q-1)/q} + \varpi^{2(q-1)/q}\beta$, we acquire

$$(3.12) \quad t_1^q \equiv X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2} + \varpi^{2(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1}t_1 \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . We prove $v(t_1) = v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})/q$ by contradiction. First, assume $v(t_1) < v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})/q$. By (3.12), we have $v(t_1^q) = v(\varpi^{2(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1}t_1)$. Hence, we obtain $v(t_1) = v(\varpi^{2/q}X_2)$. But, this contradicts the assumption $v(t_1) < v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})/q$. Secondly, we assume $v(t_1) > v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})/q$. By (3.12), we have $v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2}) = v(\varpi^{2(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1}t_1)$ and hence

$$v(t_1) = \frac{2q-1}{q(q-1)} - \frac{q^2}{q-1}v(u).$$

But, this contradicts the assumption $qv(t_1) > v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})$. Therefore, we have $v(t_1) = v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})/q$ and hence $v(\varpi^{2(q-1)/q}X_2^{q-1}t_1) > v(t_1^q)$ on \mathbf{W}_0 . Therefore, by (3.12), we obtain

$$(3.13) \quad t_1^q \equiv X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2} \pmod{v(X_1^{q-1}X_2^{q^2})+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . We set $f(X_1, X_2) = X_1 + (\varpi^{1/q} - \beta)X_2$ and

$$(3.14) \quad t_2 = X_1X_2^q f(X_1, X_2)^{-1}.$$

By (3.13) and (3.14), we obtain

$$(3.15) \quad t_2^q \equiv X_1 \pmod{v(X_1)+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_0 . Hence, we can define a morphism

$$f: \mathbf{W}_0 \rightarrow A(p^{-1/(q(q-1))}, p^{-1/(q^2-1)}); (u, X_2) \mapsto t_2 = X_1X_2^q f(X_1, X_2)^{-1}.$$

We show that f is an isomorphism. First note that the inverse image under f of any closed affinoid is affinoid by (3.6) and (3.15). Let $1/(q^2-1) < r < 1/(q(q-1))$ be a rational number and $C = C[p^{-r}]$. By Lemma 2.1, it suffices to show that the induced map $\bar{f}: \overline{f^{-1}C} \rightarrow \overline{C}$ is an isomorphism. Let α be an element such that $v(\alpha) = r$. On $f^{-1}C$, we set $u = \varpi\alpha^{-q(q-1)}u_0$, $X_1 = \alpha^q x_1$, $X_2 = \alpha^q \varpi^{-(1/q)}x_2$ and $t_2 = \alpha t_0$. Then, by (3.7), (3.14) and (3.15), we acquire

$$u_0 \equiv -x_1^{-(q-1)}, \quad x_1 \equiv -x_2, \quad x_1 \equiv t_0^q \pmod{0+}.$$

Hence, the reduction of $f^{-1}C$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{G}_m = \text{Spec } k^{\text{ac}}[t_0^{\pm 1}]$. Therefore, the required assertion follows.

We prove the required assertion for \mathbf{W}_∞ . By Lemma 3.5.2, we can define a morphism $f: \mathbf{W}_\infty \rightarrow A(p^{-1/(q(q^2-1))}, 1)$ by $(u, X_2) \mapsto X_2$. We show that f is an isomorphism. First note that the inverse image under f of any closed affinoid is affinoid by 3, 4 and 5 of Lemma 3.5. We choose a rational number $0 < r < 1/(q(q^2-1))$ and set $C = C[p^{-r}]$. By Lemma 2.1, it suffices to show that the induced map $\bar{f}: \overline{f^{-1}C} \rightarrow \overline{C}$ is an isomorphism.

Let α be an element such that $v(\alpha) = r$. We define β as follows;

$$\beta = \begin{cases} \alpha^{q^3(q-1)} & \text{if } 0 < r \leq 1/(q^2(q^2-1)), \\ \varpi/\alpha^{q^2(q-1)} & \text{if } 1/(q^2(q^2-1)) < r < 1/(q(q^2-1)). \end{cases}$$

On $f^{-1}C$, we change variables by $u = \beta u_0$, $X_1 = \alpha^{q^2}x_1$ and $X_2 = \alpha x_2$. Then, on $f^{-1}C$, we obtain the same relationships between u_0 and x_1 as (2.1). Furthermore, by Lemma 1.1, we acquire $x_1 \equiv x_2^{q^2} \pmod{0+}$. Hence, the reduction of $f^{-1}C$ is isomorphic to

$\mathbb{G}_m = \text{Spec } k^{\text{ac}}[x_2^{\pm 1}]$ and the map $\bar{f}: \overline{f^{-1}C} \rightarrow \overline{C} \simeq \mathbb{G}_m = \text{Spec } k^{\text{ac}}[x_2^{\pm 1}]$ is given by $x_2 \mapsto x_2$. Hence, the required assertion follows.

We prove the required assertion for \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} . We choose a $(q-1)$ -th root of ϖ , for which we write $\varpi^{1/(q-1)}$. Note that we have $v(X_1) = (1 - v(u))/(q-1)$ and $v(X_2) = v(u)/(q(q-1))$. By $X_1^{-q} \times [\varpi]_u(X_1) = 0$ and Lemma 1.1, we obtain

$$(3.16) \quad u \equiv -\varpi/X_1^{q-1} \pmod{v(u)+}.$$

By $X_1^q \times ([\varpi]_u(X_2) - X_1) = 0$, Lemma 1.1 and Lemma 3.5.1, we acquire

$$(3.17) \quad (X_1 X_2^q)^q + u(X_1 X_2)^q \equiv 0 \pmod{q/(q-1)+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} . Note that

$$v(u) + qv(X_1 X_2) = v(u) + q \left(\frac{1}{q-1} - \frac{v(u)}{q} \right) = \frac{q}{q-1}$$

on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} . Hence, by substituting (3.16) to (3.17), we obtain

$$(X_1 X_2^q)^q - \varpi X_1 X_2^q \equiv 0 \pmod{q/(q-1)+}$$

on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} . Hence, on \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} , we acquire

$$(3.18) \quad X_1 X_2^q \equiv \zeta \varpi^{1/(q-1)} \pmod{1/(q-1)+}$$

with some $\zeta \in \mu_{q-1}(\mathcal{O}_K)$. We write \mathbf{W}_ζ for the subspace of \mathbf{W}_{k^\times} on which we have (3.18). We define a morphism $f: \mathbf{W}_\zeta \rightarrow A(p^{-1/(q(q^2-1))}, 1)$ by $(u, X_2) \mapsto X_2$. Then, we can prove that f is an isomorphism in the same way as the case for \mathbf{W}_∞ . We omit the details. \square

By Proposition 3.2 and Proposition 3.6, the space $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ is a basic wide open space with the underlying affinoid $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$. Since the reduction of $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}$ has positive genus by Proposition 3.2, the covering $\mathcal{C}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2) = \{(\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2), \mathbf{Y}_{1,1})\}$ is a stable covering. The reduction of the stable model of $\mathbf{X}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ determined by $\mathcal{C}_1(\mathfrak{p}^2)$ is isomorphic to $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}^c$.

§ 3.3. Group action on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$

In this subsection, we calculate the action of $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$. First, we compute the action of \mathcal{O}_D^\times on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $d \in \mathcal{O}_D^\times$. We write \bar{d} for the image of d by the canonical surjection $\mathcal{O}_D^\times \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_D/\mathfrak{p}_D)^\times \simeq k_2^\times$. Then, the element d acts on the reduction $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$ as follows;*

$$\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}; (x_2, t) \mapsto (\bar{d}x_2, \bar{d}^{-q}t).$$

Proof. By (1.9) and $j(X) \equiv X \pmod{(\varpi, u)}$, we obtain

$$d^*x_1 \equiv \bar{d}^{-1}x_1, \quad d^*x_2 \equiv \bar{d}x_2 \pmod{0+}.$$

By (3.4), we have $d^*t \equiv \bar{d}^{-q}t \pmod{0+}$. Hence, the required assertion follows. \square

Remark 3.8. Let $\lambda \in (\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}^2)^\times$. Then, the action of the diamond operator $[\lambda]$ on $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$ is calculated by Lemma 3.7 by the same reason as Remark 2.4.

Secondly, we compute the action of W_K on the component $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\sigma \in W_K$. We choose γ as in the subsection 3.1. We write $\sigma(\gamma) = \xi_\sigma \gamma$ with $\xi_\sigma \in \mu_{q(q^2-1)}(\mathbf{C})$. Then, we have*

$$w_{\mathbf{Y}_{1,1}}(\sigma): \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}; (x_2, t) \mapsto (\bar{\xi}_\sigma x_2^{q^{-r_\sigma}}, \bar{\xi}_\sigma^{-q} t^{q^{-r_\sigma}}).$$

Proof. We use the same notation as in the subsection 3.1. Let $P \in \mathbf{Y}_{1,1}(\mathbf{C})$. Since we set $X_2 = \gamma x_2$, we have $\gamma x_2(\sigma(P)) = X_2(\sigma(P)) = \sigma(X_2(P)) = \sigma(\gamma)\sigma(x_2(P))$. Hence, by $\sigma(x_2(P)) \equiv x_2(P)^{q^{-r_\sigma}} \pmod{0+}$, we acquire $x_2(\sigma(P)) \equiv \xi_\sigma x_2(P)^{q^{-r_\sigma}} \pmod{0+}$. In the same way, we obtain $x_1(\sigma(P)) \equiv \xi_\sigma^{-1} x_1(P)^{q^{-r_\sigma}} \pmod{0+}$. By (3.4), acquire $t(\sigma(P)) \equiv \xi_\sigma^{-q} t(P)^{q^{-r_\sigma}} \pmod{0+}$. Hence, the assertion follows. \square

Let the notation be as in Lemma 3.7 and Lemma 3.9. Let $k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ be the semidirect product as in the previous section. We consider the homomorphism

$$\Theta': (W_K \times D^\times)^0 \twoheadrightarrow k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}; (\sigma, d\varphi^{-r_\sigma}) \mapsto (\bar{\xi}_\sigma \bar{d}, r_\sigma).$$

Corollary 3.10. *Let the notation be as above. Furthermore, let $k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ act on $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$ by $(\xi, r): \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}; (x_2, t) \mapsto (\xi x_2^{q^{-r}}, \xi^{-q} t^{q^{-r}})$ for $(\xi, r) \in k_2^\times \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$. Then, the group $(W_K \times D^\times)^0$ acts on $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{1,1}$ through Θ' .*

Proof. The required assertion follows from Lemma 3.7 and Lemma 3.9. \square

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